

Evening Public Ledger

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A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA
Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:

- The Delaware river bridge.
A drainage big enough to accommodate the largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.
An Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

WORDS AND WORK

MR. MOORE'S administration has had an auspicious beginning. The people have faith in it and their faith seems to be justified. But the time is almost at hand when the various municipal departments will have to translate in action the promises made by the Mayor.

SOFTENING THE FINES

DONALD M. HEPBURN'S acknowledged freedom from the "responsibilities" of political factionalism unquestionably inspired confidence in his system of handling negligent street-cleaning contractors.

RAILROADS ARE WAKING UP

CENTRALIZED control of railways and the direction of all transport systems from a national viewpoint may be all very well in some ways, but experience has shown that it doesn't tend to reinstate in the details of railroad service.

PLAIN AND FANCY TIME

IF IT should be 2 o'clock in Philadelphia and 3 o'clock in Camden, what time would it be on a ferryboat?
This is only one of a thousand weird questions that may rise to haunt a bewildered public after the last Sunday in this month, when the new daylight-saving law, decreed by Council and passed in defiance of a Congress which refused to save summer daylight, will become effective.

becoming to the average man, since it is the railway officials who will have to bear a really crushing burden of anxiety. Deep as they are among the difficulties of reorganization, they will have to find a means to operate their trains over lines on which the time may change every half hour.

NOT FISH, FLESH, FOWL NOR GOOD RED HERRING

The University of Pennsylvania Suffers Because of Its Indeterminate Relations to Public and Private Beneficence

ATTEMPT has been made to create the impression that Provost Smith resigned because the constitutional revision commission, of which he is a member, rejected, on the advice of two trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, his proposal to have the constitution direct that a minimum of \$8,000,000 should be appropriated biennially for the support of "institutions of higher learning."

Doctor Smith, in explaining his proposition, indicated that this sum should be set apart for the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pittsburgh and the State College.

A careful reading of the debate in the commission leads to the conclusion that the proposition was rejected not because the commission was opposed to the appropriation, but because it was opposed to naming any specific sum in the constitution. An amendment, offered by another member of the commission, naming the three institutions which Doctor Smith had in mind, was also rejected because the commission decided that it was just as inexpedient to name any institutions as to fix any specific sum to be appropriated.

All those who are opposed to lumbering away to a constitution with specific legislative provisions will conclude that the commission acted wisely. The amendment which the commission finally adopted provides that the state shall maintain by sufficient appropriations an educational system from the primary school to the university. This leaves to the Legislature decision as to the amount to be appropriated and as to the institutions of higher education to receive the money. It is incredible that Doctor Smith resigned because the commission differed with him.

But the future of the University of Pennsylvania remains as uncertain as ever. Nothing has been done in Harrisburg this winter toward deciding whether it, with the University of Pittsburgh and the State College, shall become the educational wards of the state or not.

We are told that these three institutions are private corporations rather than exclusively state educational agencies. Yet each looks to the state for aid. As a matter of fact, they are neither private nor public institutions, whatever they may be in theory. And they suffer from this indeterminate position.

When private benefactions are sought the solicitors are reminded of the state appropriations and are asked why the General Assembly does not take care of them. And when the General Assembly is asked for an adequate sum for their maintenance the petitioners are reminded that the trustees ought to secure larger endowments from private sources.

Whatever may be the problems of the other two institutions, the local University feels itself handicapped by the inadequacy of its private endowment and by the failure of the General Assembly to assume full responsibility for its maintenance.

As a result there are friends of the institution who are urging it to cut its garment to fit the cloth. They wish it to restrict its activities, to abandon all projects for expansion and to limit the number of students by the various devices to which institutions short of money have been compelled to resort.

Members of the faculty, however, persuaded that any such course would be disastrous, are doing what they can to create sentiment in favor of closer relations between the state treasury and the University.

The whole problem is in its fundamental financial. If the University had an adequate income, no matter from what source, there would be no serious discussion of its relations to the state. The University received from the state in the last biennial appropriation \$1,224,000. Doctor Smith reminded the constitutional revision commission that Minnesota granted her state university for 1919 and 1920 the sum of \$8,000,000 for maintenance and \$2,000,000 for new buildings. But the University of Minnesota is a ward of the state. The Legislature is bound to support it and it fulfills its obligations. The University of Pennsylvania is neither a ward of the state nor an institution cared for by private beneficence.

If it is to continue to fulfill its proper functions and to expand to meet the demands of its constituency something must be done to provide for it money enough to carry on its work. If it does not expand it will contract. It cannot stand still.

part of America which is sprung from Italy has brought warm-hearted loyalty to this country and that the characteristics which they reveal, their native love of beauty and their devotion to the fine and simple traditions of life, are things that many people born on this side of the world might study with profit.

The Italian people in this city who talk of demanding an apology from Mr. Shields may do as well to ignore the incident. All the people who helped to settle and develop America when they came here to merge their hopes and their energies with those of the country—the early Germans, the Irish, the Scotch and the Welsh—were at one time or another considered apart by the ignorant and the illiterate. It is odd, however, to see a habit so ugly revived on the Senate floor.

WE ENVY SALVADOR

AT ITS own request the little republic of Salvador has received an explicit enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine from the government of the United States.

Here is reticence quite as regrettable as certain other experiments in secret diplomacy made since the war for world freedom. The covenant of the League of Nations simply groups the Monroe Doctrine with "regional understandings," guarantees respect for it by the members of the international partnership and drops the subject.

Senators with a zeal for Americanization have been disconcerted with such curtness and have somewhat more emphatically reiterated the provision in their proposed changes. But explicit definition of the theme has generally been withheld. Monroe's dictum of December, 1823, will not entirely suffice now since a feature thereof was a promised noninterference policy by the United States as regards European affairs.

If the inquisitive Central American republic really knows the nature of the doctrine today she has the American public, and perhaps even some American senators, at a considerable disadvantage. It would be convenient to realize just what we are talking about as we airily proclaim our adherence to the cardinal principle governing relations with our southern neighbors. The State Department has an exceptional chance to do the nation a real service.

A Tentative Suggestion The president of the Tenants' Protective Association asked Mayor Moore yesterday to use his influence with the sheriff and the judges so that they will not humiliate on April 1, else hundreds of families will walk the streets while their furniture is piled on the sidewalk.

Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, explained that reading and rheumatism kept him from being in person. Guess that's right. Suppose if a man were cured of the itch he might spend the rest of his life becoming the fat that he no longer had any incentive to scratch.

An old Rhode Island man after being snowed in for twenty-five days, according to a dispatch from Providence, explained that reading and rheumatism kept him from being in person. Guess that's right. Suppose if a man were cured of the itch he might spend the rest of his life becoming the fat that he no longer had any incentive to scratch.

Norse Parliament votes to support the League of Nations. Mild reservationists willing to sing, "Half a league, half a league, half a league onward!" World hopeful.

Gloucester High School prohibiting students from talking to one another from the time they enter the building until they leave. Five girls suspended for talking as they passed in a corridor have been reinstated. Which is as it should be. The rule is all right—so long as good judgment winks at occasional infractions.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has decided that to make employees receiving less than \$125 a month will be permitted to marry without first taking the matter up with the chief clerk. It will be just Cupid's luck to have the chief clerk a sour old bachelor. Or perhaps it is the bank's idea to fatten the pay envelope as a wedding present.

In the absence of a sufficient number of playgrounds, it is an excellent idea of Director Tustin's to have certain streets cleared of traffic during stated hours so that the children may have their games. It is but an instance of the growing appreciation of the fact that a child is the most valuable asset any community can boast.

Hebrew Awails Word on Fine Cut—Headline. We know what it is. It begins: "The manufacturer of this tobacco having," etc. Or, of course, it may be that Mr. Hebrun awaits the action of the Methodist Episcopal conference at Atlantic City on the suggested tobacco drive.

New Yorkers on Thursday saw colored circles around the moon and were much amazed thereat. But the cause for amazement was not in the moon's appearance, but in the fact that any New Yorkers found the time to look at that direction.

If, as is persistently declared, one word from the President will bring about ratification of the peace treaty, the country is a unit in believing that he should say the word.

The demand of Poland that the Bolsheviks enter into peace negotiations without agreeing to an armistice shows a frame of mind hardly in accord with peace ideas, however much it may be justified by the facts.

The West has been outdone. A baby held up a Chicago train at Harrisburg the other day at the point of a thermometer. It had the measles. Delay of several hours.

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THE PRESIDENT'S OPPORTUNITY THE senatorial trend toward ratification of the peace treaty heavily increases the weight of Mr. Wilson's responsibility. It is now clearly evident that a conciliatory word from the President would enable the forces of compromise to triumph over what remains of servile political obstinacy in both camps.

THE hard-shell partisanship which has held up the treaty for so many months is unquestionably cracking. The fruits of the bipartisan conferences which ostensibly withered seem to be blooming again, despite Mr. Lodge's directions.

But the silent taskmaster in the White House continues to embarrass the senatorial representatives of his party. Mr. Hitchcock would doubtless be delighted to profit by the first really significant wavering in the Republican ranks which has appeared since the treaty was pronounced "dead" last autumn. The chance, however, that Mr. Wilson may pocket the treaty if the reservations fail to conform to his original program paralyzes the spirit of independent personal initiative which has lately been so hearteningly at work.

Notwithstanding the shrieks of the irreconcilables and the persistently perverse tactics of Mr. Lodge, a sufficient majority of the Senate is palpably in favor of ratifying the treaty. Public sentiment has long since been crystallized. The American people want the pact passed. There is a pervasive feeling that no reservations, unless they are deliberately destructive, can seriously subvert the provisions of the document.

In justice to the President it must be said that he has had no opportunity to act upon the treaty, either uninkered or amended. There is always the possibility that, like most politicians, he may be demanding a maximum, while prepared to accept some modification thereof.

On the other hand, the whole blame cannot be charged to the Senate. The compromisers have loitered, quibbled and marked time in default of encouragement from the proper quarter. If Mr. Wilson really wants the treaty speeded he can accelerate it by patriotic concession.

It will not be necessary to eat humble pie prepared by the chronic obstructionists. They are not the men to whom Mr. Wilson, if he saw clearly, would unbend, nor do they constitute the two-thirds of the Senate whose assent is requisite to ratification.

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JUST AS THINGS SEEM QUIETING A BIT



HOW DOES IT STRIKE YOU?

THE supreme council has just been setting its mind to Europe's economic problem, which is the world's economic problem.

It sees three things: One, Europe must produce more; two, Europe must economize, the little powers cutting down their armaments; three, Germany and Russia must contribute to the restoration of Europe.

When the premiers were making peace at Paris they had these ideas: One, Europe must lean upon the United States; two, the small powers must be encouraged to fight Russia; three, Germany and Russia must be tied hand and foot until England and France got a head start on them in manufactures and commerce and until it could be shown that the new revolutionary society in Russia was an economic failure.

NOW they are for the restoration of Russia and Germany because "Europe is an economic unit"; but they are so with reservations.

It is explained in inspired journalistic circles that "if German production is to be restored it must be prevented from becoming what it was before the war; that is, a menace of imposing German hegemony upon the rest of Europe."

And as regards Russia, while the country should be raised from its ruins, the men who precipitated the nation into its present chaos should not have an opportunity of exercising a malevolent influence upon allied countries.

As for disarming, the supreme council addresses "a solemn warning to the smaller powers" while France prepares to have an army of 1,000,000 men, equivalent to one of 3,000,000 men for the United States, and England plans under Mr. Churchill to spend \$500,000,000 this year upon its army.

Little will be left in two years more of the peace that was made at Paris, of its vast dreams of world domination, of the schemes for making impossible the rise of any other power that might challenge the victors of the late war militarily or economically, or the rise of any other social system than the one that maintained among the victorious people. Before the bare need to live, the need to live imperially will disappear.

Necessity Is Making the Peace of Europe a Safer Thing Than Even Statesmen Planned—Problems of the Future

could only be safeguarded by checking the economic advance of Germany.

AND necessity will not only revolutionize ideas, but it will revolutionize methods. What does the world need now more than anything else? A revolution in power comparable to the revolution caused by the invention of the steam engine.

Look at the possibilities. A fuel engineer puts it this way: "When coal is transmuted into heat, theoretically you lose 10 per cent of its power. When heat becomes steam, theoretically you lose another 10 per cent of power. When steam becomes electricity, theoretically you lose another 10 per cent. Thus electricity should, theoretically, be 70 per cent of the power contained in coal."

"Practically, what is it? Practically, on the average, so wasteful and imperfect are our methods of developing power, that we get in electricity only 10 per cent of the power in coal. Fifteen per cent is at present a very good result."

A tremendous revolution in power, one which would make all the burden of debt under which the world lies seem trivial, would be a method that would give us not 10 to 50 per cent of the power that lies in coal. With the margin between 10 and 100 per cent to work on, the case of the world is not hopeless.

And the man who will save the world will not be some member of the supreme council passing resolutions that Europe is an economic unit, that Germany and Russia must be tied hand and foot, that Europe must produce, only not so much and so freely as to upset present imperialisms and social ideals.

He will be some scientist, some workman perhaps, giving all his mind to the gas engine, it may be, trying to turn coal into power with less than 90 per cent going astray.

When the industrial conference has completed its work and Congress has made an appropriation for the starving children in Central Europe, we may expect to hear a few wise words from Herbert Hoover concerning the presidency.

PASTORAL LIFE

I LOVE the birds of countryside. And bending boughs of spreading trees. I like to hear the meadow lark. And crooning of the honey bees. I like the fresh-mown, fragrant hay. And standing shocks of golden grain. I like to see the fields of wheat. And hear the pattering of the rain. I like to feel the sun on my face. And hear the rustle of the corn. To take my drink from meadow springs. And hear the barnyard cock at morn. And see the patient, peaceful cows. That in the sparkling brooklets stand. As though they take their habit from. All the quiet surrounding land. I like to see them wade in ponds. And in the sweet green pastures graze. With not a care of day or morn. I like to watch the farmer's horse. His flouncing tail and bobbing head. He pulls the rugged furrow end. He turns to trace his course's edge. He tells for unto a cobbler's wife. But looks unto the great wide world. For more subsistence, day by day. I like to see the farmer till. And make the furrows with his plow. No better work is there than his. Of hardened hand and heated brow. And when he brings the harvest in. To barn laden'd o'er till they creak. His life is rich for the living. While others seem dreary and bleak. RALPH RANKIN.

Street-cleaning contractors are inclined to think that Director Winston is not a half bad sort after all. The rest of the populace is reserving judgment.

What Do You Know?

- QUIZ
1. When did General Scott lead an American army into Mexico City?
2. To what nation does the Island of Formosa belong?
3. Who was Loki in northern mythology?
4. What is the cartilage of a house?
5. What is the meaning of the term gouache as applied to painting?
6. To what common flower are most of our fruit trees allied?
7. Connecticut formerly had two capitals. What were they?
8. Whom did Christopher Columbus marry?
9. Name two common fabrics which are of vegetable origin?
10. How thick is the earth's crust?

- Answers to Yesterday's Quiz
1. In 1910, the date of the last completed census, the population of the United States was 92,174,515.
2. The last king of Portugal was Manuel II, of the house of Braganza-Coimbra.
3. The almond nut belongs to the rose family.
4. A ropewalk is a long piece of ground on which long strands of rope are twisted.
5. Long organ pipes give low notes.
6. Metallurgy should be pronounced with the accent on the first syllable and the "g" soft as in the word giant.
7. Agra is an important city of India, situated on the Jumna river at about latitude 27.10 north and longitude 78 east.
8. Marie Louise, the second wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, belonged to the Austrian house of Hapsburg.
9. Beethoven wrote the "Moonlight Sonata."
10. General Haller was chief of the Polish army in the world war. He has also been directing the Polish operations against the Russian Bolsheviks.